EXHIBIT 2

1 | sheets, right?

2.3

We looked at thousands of -- you saw that there were thousands and thousands of pages of information that

Miss Bongiorno created during the course of the time that she was at Madoff Securities. Did we know if she balled up every random sheet? I don't know. You saw one because that's an example of what she did. You also saw all of the fake account information, all of the fake client statements that went out time after time, and there's no dispute it was fake.

The randomization was part of her job. It was part of Mr. O'Hara and Mr. Perez's job that they were doing on behalf of Miss Crupi. It was a part of Madoff Securities. It was a critical part, and it's one thing that all by itself exposes that these defendants knew that the trading was entirely fake.

What's a fifth reason that you should reject this argument that they didn't know that the trading was fake?

Well, what about the fact that the accounts that they managed always managed to get this very consistent, reasonable rate of return? Very consistent rate of return, I think some people talked about, was around 18 percent most years. Some of the articles talked about the fact that Bernie was beloved because he had a consistent rate of return.

These people have suggested to you that they believed plausibly that Bernard Madoff could pull any security in the market, going back as far as 12 years, just pick any time that

"they" particular defendants? Please be precise.

MR. JACKSON: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

2.3

MR. JACKSON: Ms. Crupi and Ms. Bongiorno wanted to keep it looking realistic.

Let me move on. What's another reason that you know that they knew that the trading was fake, that you should reject this argument that they didn't know that the trading was fake? Well, their own words tell you that. There was a note that Mr. Riopelle used during the course of the trial. There was a lot of talk about it, where he referenced Miss Bongiorno writing on something, Don't do anything until you hear from Bernie.

Don't do anything until you hear from Bernie, what does that note mean? Who has to write a note like that to themselves? A person who will often do things without hearing from Bernie. I mean, you don't have to write that note if Bernie Madoff is the person who gives you detailed instructions on every single thing that you should be doing. You do have to write that note if you are an autonomous individual who manages the fake investment advisory business and often makes your own decisions about how things are supposed to go down. Their own words tell you that they knew that the trading was fake.

Let's also look at Government Exhibit 105-B504. This is the other note. If you could blow up the top half,

2.3

I can't emphasize more what the Judge just said. What I'm saying is argument. What all the defense attorneys have said is argument. But what I'm asking you to do is look at the facts, look at the reality of the situation, and probably after we take a break, I want to focus specifically on the subject of what is argument versus reality.

And we'll get to that in a moment, but just to tie up the last thing I was saying about the Wall Street Journal articles and the Bloomberg research. If you think that the trading is actually happening somewhere, why do you need to go to periodicals to research trades? Wouldn't you, at some point in the decades that you were working there, said, well, let's just get the information from the actual trades? Whether it's upstairs or in Europe, why don't we just get the information of the actual trades? Of course you would.

You only need to go to the Wall Street Journal to look up historical prices. You only need to go to Bloomberg to do that if you know that what you're doing is a fantasy, it's all made up, and you can do whatever you want. The notion that these defendants didn't know that the trading was fake is an absurdity. It's completely inconsistent with the evidence, with common sense and with logic. You should reject it.

And, your Honor, I could continue, or I don't know if this is --

THE COURT: Yes, we can take our morning break now.

MR. JACKSON: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, we'll take our ten-minute morning break now. Thank you for your attentive work. Continue to keep your minds open and your thoughts to yourselves. All rise. Ms. Courtney, would you please escort the jury out.

(Jury exits)

2.3

Please be seated for a moment. So, Mr. Jackson, in the rebuttal in a five-defendant case, where there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of page of documents, one has to be — the government has a responsibility to be accurate when it is purporting to describe evidence. To the extent the government is arguing inferences to be drawn from evidence that may or may not literally say what the government is claiming should be inferred from it, that distinction must be made.

And so the theys, the things that sound like quotations that may not be, must be very, very careful, and I'm not saying that I know the record well enough to know whether, you know, every single one of the characterizations of the record was spot on or not, but I do know enough to be concerned. And I know that the prudent way to approach this is to say, you know, you should draw from the evidence as to such conclusion.

MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, I will definitely endeavor to be as precise as possible. The only thing I would say with

Mr. Madoff saying to his brother "Mind your own business, Dan

knows how everything works," it was plain that was something

24

nonsensical after five-and-a-half months. The idea that any of

these -- that there's been any testimony that any of these five

24

2.3

the statement means, and it is an argument, but it is one that, on this record and in the context of this case, has to be made as one tied to inference from context, not a supposed description of a scenario that was testified to by the witness.

This witness didn't say that she had heard what the argument between Bernie and Peter was about. She didn't say what Bernie was reacting to there, and your inference and your contextual extrapolation puts in there, as a fact of the testimony about the conversation, that there was some understanding or knowledge or discussion that Mr. Bonventre had dominion over everything and that, of course is a highly contested fact.

MR. JACKSON: I agree, your Honor, it's highly contested. I think it's a fair extrapolation. I will endeavor to make a clear delineation between what is argument and what is what a witness said. I will say, your Honor, I think that each one of the defense counsel during their summations referenced testimony. They made arguments about what the implications were, what that meant. There was interpretation of things that were said by Frank DiPascali, what this really meant.

THE COURT: There was a lot of that, and a lot of that was tied to specifically showing the evidence and showing the testimony. And in both the government's opening and in this argument so far, there is an awful lot of absurd, broad brush,

2.3

unbelievable, they did everything that's not tied particularly to evidence. Mr. Riopelle?

MR. RIOPELLE: Indeed, your Honor. I didn't get a chance to make my objection to Mr. Jackson's statement to the jury that Ms. Bongiorno ran the investment advisory business, which I think way overstates her role. And, by gosh, right there on Page 2631 of Eleanor Squillari's testimony, we have the following: Annette worked for Bernie down in what I originally thought was accounting, but it was the investment advisory business. She worked on the accounts downstairs." That's a fair characterization of what went on. She worked for Bernie. She didn't run it. The evidence is completely contrary to that.

THE COURT: Your broad conclusions, to the extent they're within the ambit of fair argument, and of course I'm not even going to try to parse statement by statement, should be presented as, you the jury can find from the whole body of evidence here X, but don't try to put something in somebody's mouth that wasn't in that person's mouth.

And be very careful whom you accuse of what on what basis. And don't brand each of these people with your institutional thesis. You have to prove your case with respect to each individual and, obviously, it isn't seriously in dispute that the institution was corrupt. The question here is whether these individuals knowingly participated in the

that would be another way of doing it.